

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, in the publication, is to promote pure religious, moral, christian, and political, the abolition of slavery, caste, the slave trade, and kindred crimes—the application of christian principles to all the relations, in human society, and arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the 1790 of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law, our expellence, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promise; our penny, the whole armor of God.

Age—Editors receive, please copy, or notice.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—"Weighing brought forth to the test of the Bible."

CHAPTER XXII.

[THE PROPHECY OF JEREMIAH CONTINUED.]

[Continued.]

In the subsequent portions of the prophecy of Jeremiah, the same tone is maintained.

"O house of David, thus saith the Lord, Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings." Chap. xxi. 12.

"Execute judgment"—i.e. administer justice. "In the morning"—i.e. now, early, timely, without delay.

"Deliver" (i.e.) set at liberty—emancipate.

"Out of the hand of the oppressor." Take the oppressed out from under his control. Do not dream of "good treatment" under irresponsible, unalienated power. Whatever the form of the oppression may be, take the victim out from under "the hand" of the despot, no matter how humane and pious he may be considered. If the form of the oppression be that of modern slavery, then take the enslaved "out of the hand" of the slaveholder. Let there be no shuffling. The strict letter and the living spirit of the text can require nothing short of this. The words were penned in primary and direct reference to forms of oppression far lighter than chattel slavery. Even there, in Judah and Jerusalem, where such oppressions had never been heard of, the oppressed was to be taken "out of the hand"—out from the control, out from under the authority of the oppressor. How much more necessary must the direction be under a system of usage like ours! Here, as elsewhere—here, as in the picture of those who cry "peace, peace" and heal the wound "slightly"—the prophecy seems evidently shaped with a view to its prospective application, at times and circumstances by and since of Judah and Jerusalem.

"Let my fury be kindled." The judgments of God are denounced against the nation, the people and the rulers, that will not "deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor." No substitute will be accepted instead of this deliverance. If any may be well to prevent, if possible, the spread of such oppressions in new provinces. But that will not answer instead of "delivering" the oppressed "out of the hand of the oppressor." In the heart of the nation, where the oppression is now witnessed. The command is to "de-

liver" the spoiled—not to limit, or to localize the abomination, nor to ameliorate or to mitigate the burden, but to remove it.

In the next chapter, we have the following:

"Hear the word of the Lord, O King of Judah, that sittest upon the throne of David, thou, and thy servants, and thy people, that enter in by these gates. Thus saith the Lord, Execute ye judgment, and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, and do no wrong, do no violence to the stranger, the fatherless, nor the widow, neither shed innocent blood, in this place. For if ye do this thing indeed, then shall there enter in by the gates of the house. Kings sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots, and on horses, he, and his servants, and his people. But if ye will not hear these words, I swear by myself, saith the Lord, that this house shall become a desolation." (Chap. xxii. 2, 5.)

The reader will have learned, by this time, the fallacy of the Egypt that God delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt and overthrew Pharaoh and his hosts, merely because the Israelites were his chosen people and because their oppressors were polytheists, and that therefore, oppressive nations who are not polytheists may not be reprobated, so long as they merely oppress "strangers." We find ourselves in the midst of the sharpest reproofs and threatenings against this same "chosen people," their rulers and priests, for the oppression of "strangers."

In the same Chapter we read further,

"We unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong, that useth his neighbors service without wages, and growth him not for his work: that saith, I will build me a wide house, and large chambers, and cutteth him out windows, and it is clothed with cedar, and painted with vermilion. Shalt thou reign, because thou closest thyself in cedar? Did not thy father eat and drink, and do judgment and justice, and then it was well with him? He just did the cause of the poor and needy: then was it well with him. Was not this to know me? saith the Lord. But thine eyes and thine heart are not but for thy covetousness, and for to shed innocent blood, and for oppression, and for violence, to do it. Therefore, thus saith the Lord, concerning Jehoiakim, the son of Josiah, king of Judah: I shall not lament for him, saying, Ah! my brother: or ah! my sister! They shall not lament for him, saying, Ah! Lord! or ah! his glory! He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast out of the gates of Jerusalem."—Chap. (xxii. 13-19)

This language expresses the utter loathing, aversion, and indignation with which God regards oppressors, especially oppressive rulers. The false prophets and servile priests who, doubtless, clustered round their monarch, and flattered him, were probably found to remind the people of the dignity of his high station, as king of Judah, the son and successor of the good king Josiah. They may have taught them the duty of regarding his unrighteous decrees as valid laws, binding upon them during his good pleasure, and not to be disobeyed, but by incurring the guilt of rebellion, and the just penalty of the law for resisting the ordinance of God. Thus the nature of the message by the prophet was directly calculated to produce a diametrically opposite effect. Those who heeded it, would be warned against as sitting in the execution of his oppressive mandates. So far from regarding them as ordinances of God, they would regard them as acts of rebellion against him, they would regard, of participating in that rebellion. So far from reverencing his person as a vice-gent of God, they would be led to regard him in the same light in which God so manifestly regarded him—unfit for the honors of a civil ruler, while living, and for the customary lamentations for the loss of a good ruler, after his decease. Had the people heeded the messages of Jeremiah, their nation might have escaped the fate of their wicked monarch. But by rejecting them, and yielding to the guidance of their false prophets, they were implicated in his guilt, and verthrown in his destruction.

Here is a lesson for all peoples (of all times, whose civil rulers favor oppression, and whose religious teachers, as far from delivering the message of Jeremiah, prostitute their priestly position and religious influence to the support of the iniquities which their professions and the scriptures of truth bind them to rebuke. *Judah was overthrown because the people listened to such teachers. And this nation must share the same fate, if her people listen to such. God will not change, nor relinquish, nor hold in abeyance the principles of his moral and Providential Government over the nations, in order to accommodate our politicians, to humor our prejudices against our wronged brethren, to bolster up our national policy, nor to "preserve our glorious Union," and the pretended "compromises" of our abused and outraged Constitution—no, nor even to "preserve the peace of the church," the prosperity of the Tract Society, the Sunday School Union, and the American Board. His infinite resources are fully equal to the task of governing the Nation, of preserving his church, and of evangelizing the World, without these, but yet without vindicting, at all hazards and sacrifices, his own honor, his own character, his own rectitude, in the exercise of his own benevolence, mercy, and justice, in his promised deliverance of the oppressed, and in the consequent destruction, it need be, of oppressors and their parasites. Be it so that he built up this nation and its civil and religious institutions, as he did those of Judah and Jerusalem, what then? Shall we infer, as some do, that he will preserve them, or that he desires to have them preserved, whether they promote their appropriate ends, or no? That he desires to have them preserved, by hushing up agitation against the sin of oppression, crying "Peace! Peace!" Should we not rather infer, that, unless those who administer those institutions "repent justice," or at least consent to do so, and use their civil and religious institutions for that purpose, God will do to them as he did to his place at Shiloh, and to his temple and the throne of David at Jerusalem! Are our institutions, our Government, our churches, our Tract Society, our Sunday School Union, our Missionary Board, more sacred in his eyes, or more necessary to his operations, than those? Is it not possible for God who, (as we are often reminded) enabled his people to establish these associations, a few years ago, able also to raise up and assist those who will establish others, in their stead? Or, can he not manage to operate without them, as he did, for so many ages before anything of the kind was devised? Is he reduced to the necessity of keeping them up, just as they are, and must be used enter into an compromise with them, and give up his accustomed manifestations of mercy and justice, in his deliverance of the oppressed, and in his rebuke of oppressors, in order to have their help in "advancing the world"—in conversion, too, without calling oppressors to repentance for their "evil" sin, nor delivering the world from injustice? If the May Day of Israel, to be brought into a conspiracy against the rights and ends of his own moral government, in order to preserve and increase of promoting them?*

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR-SLAVERY AND ABOLITION.

PROGRESS OF S. S. W. V. N.

SUMMER IN 1861.

We group together, without much regard to the order of time, yet commoning with the fall of Fort Sumter, April 13, a series of extracts taken from our exchange papers, showing the great change of sentiment now in progress.

1. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the old "war hero" of the "Free Democracy" of the Empire State, made a speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 22d of April, the chief points of which, says the *Tribune*, are embodied in the following sketch, although it does not reproduce the force and

slave-trading Confederacy ever since the day when Great Britain, for so far from desecrating the American Union, this country held that Confederacy as a blot upon its honor and abhorrence that they would not so much as mention them even with the tongue. This sentiment was hailed with reiterated bursts of applause, and such generally the feeling, where the people get at the facts. Now to God's name, let not the N. Y. still protesting slavery or refusing to establish it, destroy the power of this sentiment, or turn this feeling of contempt against themselves.

Yours most truly, GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

PUPIL AND TUTOR.

Of all the influences that have busily fostered the growth of free-slavery violence at the South, and of truckling pro-slavery servility at the North, corrupting the Church and Nation, for the last thirty years, and thus ripening the rebellion that now threatens our national existence, there is none that has been more industrious, more unscrupulous, more heartless, more mercenary, more deserving, in every way, the execration of good men, than the *New York Observer*. The fruits of its labors are now recorded in its own columns.

A REBEL CRYING-OUT.—The *New York Observer* has a letter from a clergyman in Louisiana who says:—"I am one of five ministers, of three different denominations, in a single company, armed for the defense of our rights and our country, and we are between five and thirty years old. And I tell you, in candor, and in the fear of God, that if you or any of the brethren who have urged on this diabolical war come on with the invading Army, I would slay you with as hearty a good will, and with as clear a conscience, as I would the midnight assassin." The *Observer* hopes the parson may pay the \$25 he owes them before his blood-thirsty scheme is carried out.

A pity about that "Twenty-five dollars!" The first, the chief solatium of the *New York Observer*, of course!—Taking the polar star of pecuniary gain for its editorial guidance, with a success that should leave it little more to desire, in that direction, it looks coolly on, at a safe distance, Nero-like, while the conflagration it has kindled is raging and only "hopes" that that balance of \$25 due from the rebel slavecast for tuition in the school of rebellion against God and humanity, may be forthcoming; and then, let its pupil rage on! To hime bring the Bible and Christianity into disgrace by its mock piety and its jesuitical expositions—to have lighted the flames of civil war, and to have pocketed the price, an independent fortune—these, it would seem, to us, have well disturbed the relations of the *Observer*. But that \$25 to the debt of the Rebel Patron of the *Observer* on its books ought to be cancelled, without delay. A dereliction of that nature, unlike "man-stealing" was met in its case.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE: A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER DAY.

Keep it before the people that the war costs a million of dollars a day—and that the first step toward a successful termination of it is not taken, until a proclamation of liberty to all the inhabitants of the land is issued by the National Government—so that every day's delay costs the nation a million of dollars.

Keep it before the people that the question of liberating the slaves is the question of having from 400,000 to 700,000 able bodied men, (equal to the physical force of the State of New-York) employed on our side, instead of being employed on the other.

Keep it before the people that the Rebellion is the slaveholders' rebellion, and that there is no probability of putting it down, without abolishing slavery.

Keep before the people, that if the Federal arms should triumph, we are not without abolishing slavery, 500,000 slaveholders would still continue to be regarded as "free citizens," and we are would have such things as living in peace with them and having our rights as freemen, respected, by them, their wives or widows, a condition of the Union.—But if the abolition of slavery will create a war, and a different "South" consisting of twelve millions of freemen, with a single slaveholder, without anything to quarrel about, or prevent peace and unity.

Keep before the people that there is no way to subvert the Union, but by the abolition of slavery. If the Federal arms were triumphant, to say, without abolishing slavery, that would not restore Union. Slavery would still control

the South, and there would be no living in peace and unity with it.

CARD.

Believing the attempt at Christian union with Slaveholders an effort to unite what God intended never should be joined. Hence a fundamental and legitimate source of strife issuing in the most direful national calamity of civil war, the Church Anti-Slavery Society renounces the offer of a prize of One Hundred Dollars for an acceptable Tract not exceeding twenty-four pages, on the question, "How shall Christians and Christian Churches best resolve themselves from all responsible connection with slavery?"

Manuscripts may be sent to either of the following committees of award till January 1st, 1862.

REV. J. C. WEBSTER, Hopkinton, Mass.
DEA. I. WASHBURN, }
REV. SAMUEL SOUTHER, } Worcester, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW BOOK OF MARTYRS.—The undersigned respectfully solicits authentic information of every case of outrage and wrong perpetrated by the Southern chivalry upon Northern citizens, and upon Southern men who have suffered on account of Anti-Slavery principles, in order to put them on record, for the instruction of future generations. Every person who has himself suffered, and who may know of instances of commercial men, teachers, preachers, travelers, young ladies, &c., who have been beaten, or killed in any way, tarred and feathered, ridden on the rails, or otherwise treated with any kind of persecution, less incident thereto, together with the amount of debts which remain unpaid for the last fifty years, is desired to write out and forward to the undersigned an accurate account thereof, giving names, dates, localities, &c. Let every communicant give his name in full, and Post Office address, that the facts, if necessary, may be verified.

Editors favorable to the cause will please copy, for we wish to enable us to establish the value of the "Devil's Dictionary." G. OLNEY, New-York.

We readily give insertion to the above; and will adventure a gratuitous suggestion. The Book should not be confined to outrages committed by the Southern chivalry, but should include those of Northern sympathizers. The murderers of Lovejoy would, otherwise, escape notice, as well as the mobocrats at Canterbury (Ct.) Cinnau (N. H.) New-York, Boston, Utica, &c. Ecclesiastical persecutions, Northern as well as Southern, together with attempts to procure legislation, in Northern States, against abolitionists, should be included, or the work will be one-sided and incomplete.

LIFE OF DR. CHEEVER.—A sketch of the life of the Rev. Dr. Cheever by Mr. William Herries of the New-York Tribune, is now passing through the press, and will be published in a few days.

Notes of the Day.

The restraint laid by Government on the Telegraph, in respect to news from the Army, has probably had the effect to diminish the number of news items. It is to be hoped that it will proportionately diminish the unfounded rumors that need contradiction as fast as published. It remains to be seen, however, whether correspondents, in writing Letters by Mail, will be less reckless than in communicating by Telegraph.

Young Prince Napoleon, it is said, has visited the two rival American armies, but what he thinks of them will probably be known in Paris, before it is here.

The next three following items were crowded out last week.

* The U. S. Frigate *St. Lawrence*, off Charleston, S. C., on the 1st inst., was fired into by a privateer. The frigate returned a broadside, which sunk the rebel craft. Five of her men were drowned, and thirty-six were brought prisoners, to Fort Mifflin. The *Philadelphia* yesterday, by the U. S. gun-boat Flag, the privateer was called the *Peter*, and was firmly seized at U. S. Navy cutter Aiken, seized at Charleston in November. We have startling intelligence of the privateers on the North Carolina coast. At Atlantic City, the *Philadelphia* steamer, and the *Washington* bark, the blockade at Charleston, and had captured two schooners. All of these vessels are armed with 24 cannon. News of N. C. is the rendezvous of the pirates, and crews from that place are everywhere. The *Philadelphia* is now in the harbor of New York, and New York.

Our Sundry Hawk, M., dispatches say that the Rebels were sent large quantities of supplies at Memphis, indicating preparation for a forward movement in the direction of Gen. Banks's army.—Tribune.

Fugitive slaves. Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861. We understand that numbers of slaves daily flock to Winchester, Bank's line, chiefly from Virginia. Many have been returned, the masters usually requiring satisfaction to be Union men. It is said by observers of the scenes attending these reunions that no service is more distasteful to both officers and soldiers, and that it is rapidly making Abolitionists. In some cases fugitives have been severely punished by means of escape.—Tribune.

The following item is from a dispatch to the *Tribune*. Brutality of the rebels.—Government has information through an intercepted letter from an honorable Rebel at one of the Rebel forts opposite Pickens, to a friend in one of the Gulf States, of the following facts. We have been permitted to copy from the original letter. It was written on the morning of the 1st inst. at the fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three-quarters distant, from here, and he swam beyond his depth. Both wind and tide being against him, he came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the command. Maj. Gregory, who, we asked, treated him very badly.

"It appeared to be a noble fellow. When asked whether he was a deserter he replied, 'No, Sir, I am a gentleman.' Major Gregory tried to get information from him as regards the state of affairs in which Pickens was, but he refused to give any, until Gen. Gregory ordered him to be gagged, and then he was sent to Burrhead prison. This may be the rule of war, but may heaven deliver us from ever maltreating a helpless foe.

The Madison Office consulted about the propriety of suffering the death of some little excitement at the fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three-quarters distant, from here, and he swam beyond his depth. Both wind and tide being against him, he came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the command. Maj. Gregory, who, we asked, treated him very badly.

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The *Navigation of the Potomac* is feared, will be obstructed by the rebels, and that they will thus find means of crossing from Virginia into Maryland, below Washington. A little help from the slaves, if it were not deemed undignified, unconstitutional, impolitic, or disrespectful to the Slave Power, to receive it would easily relieve us of any anxieties on that score. Nothing of the kind can be done, without their knowledge of it, nor could it be without the information being promptly conveyed to the Government) if assumed that it would be welcomed.

Gen. McDowell's official account of the Battle at Bull Run, has appeared, but adds little or nothing to our previous information respecting it.

* King Cotton puffed. The World relates that the cotton brokers and insurers in New Orleans advise the cotton growers to keep their cotton at home, on their plantations, and not send it to market, during the blockade, lest it should get seized by the Yankee forces, or be burnt up in the cotton warehouses by landmines—moving, doubtless, the negroes. But if the cotton cannot be sent to the seaports, how are the planters to get their money for it.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Headquarters of the Rebels. Col. John General Magruder, with 7,000 men, arrived at New York on to Hampton, which had previously been evacuated by the Federal troops, and entered the town at daylight—probably a pretense for being near a military depot. Butler's force. The greater number of the rebel houses were burnt. I would have been having been lately the strong story, which was produced a terrible indignation. There were perhaps no more of the same kind, and the number of the rebels remaining in the place, and the number of the rebels who were fired without making the inmates. They gave Cary Jones and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furni-

ture to the garden. Several of the whites, and also of the negroes, were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Mr. Scofield, a merchant, took refuge in a small store where the white negroes were doing their best attempting to cross the creek. A company of rebels attacked the force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

Nation's Hymn.—The Committee who have been acting as judges upon the question of a National Hymn, have reported that they received twelve hundred manuscripts, but that no one of them was considered worthy of the prize. They are therefore retired from their position.

Quite sensible! As well might the Hebrew captives in Babilon have there re-produced the songs of Zion, as for the hards of freedom to have produced an American National Hymn while our heroes are capturing fugitive slaves, and panting to put down slave insurrections. During the day-long reign of that insanity, the advertisements for a National Hymn should come from the Jeff. Davis dynasty, payable in Confederate bonds, or in cotton, under blockade. Then, only look over the list of Wall street and South street names, that appear on the Committee! Not more than two or three of the thirteen, that could, even by a poetic license, be imagined to know poetry when they see it. A board of stock jobbers, a caucus committee of political compromisers—Gullian C. Verplanck, Hamilton Fish, John A. Dix, Luther Bradish, J. C. Cisco, et al. adjudicating the merits of a National Hymn! Shades of Homer and Milton! The fact that not one of the twelve hundred were approved by such a committee, excites the suspicion that, not improbably, the fire of liberty might have inspired a number of them. Somebody ought to overhaul them in case. Rejection should be recommendation in this case. It is to be hoped that the decline and fall of the age of prize literature, and adjudicating committees, has terminated, now. A national proclamation of liberty to all the people, would bring us the National Hymn, without advertising, and National deliverance without a long struggle.

Fight at Athens, Missouri.—A brisk fight took place on Monday morning last at Athens, in the extreme Northeast of Missouri, on the Dec Moines river. A considerable amount of arms and ammunition for the National troops were stored there, under the care of Capt. Moore, with 550 men, and a band of rebels were determined to attack them, on an attack upon the place, for the purpose of capturing them. The fight lasted about an hour, when the rebels were forced to retire without their booty. Capt. Moore, having been reinforced with 150 men from Centralia, subsequently pursued the rebels, and captured a half of the army, and wounding a number, and capturing several prisoners. The rebel loss in killed was 14, while the National loss was only 3 killed and 8 wounded. Capt. Moore's forces at last accounts, had been still further reinforced, and he had gone out to make another attack.

Southern Kansas.—Leavenworth, Friday, Aug. 9.—We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border, that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the action of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by John Matthews, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed, and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the government.

Government order.—Washington, Aug. 10.—The government has just issued an order, preventing the transmission of any telegraphic accounts of army movements, whether present, past, or future.—*Post.*

MONDAY, AUG. 12

Ninian W. Edwards, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, has been appointed to the post of Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain, to act as Commissary of the Guards.—*Times.*

It is to be presumed, then, we suppose, that Mr. Edwards is considerable loyal. I was reported, some time since, that Mr. Lincoln's brothers-in-law were secessionists.

"Contributed" slaves.—The Government defines its post on Secretary Cameron to Gen. Butler.

The following letter has just been dispatched to Gen. Butler by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

GENERAL: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service of the States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20, has received my most attentive consideration.

The desire of the President to have all existing rights in all the States be respected and maintained. The war now presents on this part the Federal Government is a

war for the Union,—for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union.

Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and Territories, the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms.

But in the States wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fall—and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the State which militate against the execution of the laws of the United States, are wholly subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The Act of Congress, approved August 1861, provides that if any person is to be employed in hostility to the United States the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the service of such persons can be claimed must be wholly and almost wholly suspended. As to the remedies by the insurrection, and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures, for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconvenience, and may be claimed only as a last resort. Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by relieving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters into the service of the United States, and employing them under such circumstances as may be deemed necessary by the Government, or suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitives; the name and the character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master, and such fact as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of the case, and the treatment of the fugitive. Upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Union, and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will therefore consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service, by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action on the premises to this Department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a house, or field, nor will you in any way encourage or acquiesce in the hostile action of the troops against their masters. Nor will you, except in cases where the public good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

To Major-General Butler, Commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

The principle upon which the war is conducted, is here explicitly laid down. It is the principle of recognizing the constitutional validity of slave property—in other words, the constitutional right of slavery in the Union. This concedes in principle, the gist of the whole controversy between the Government and the Rebellion. If one citizen of the United States has a constitutional right to hold slaves, then every citizen of the United States has that same right. If it is a constitutional right in one part of the country, it is a constitutional right in all parts of the country, States, Territories, and all. This is all the Confederates ask, and, if the principle above conceded, be true, they are entitled to nothing less. A "pacification" on that basis, becomes, then, an imperative duty and the war should be continued no longer. If Pres. Lincoln and his Cabinet think to carry on the war much longer on that basis, they are doomed to disappointment and defeat. If the people of the North receive the doctrine, they will before long reduce to practice, and terminate the war, by recognizing the constitutional rights of slavery everywhere. Such is known to be the expectation of the Confederate Northern as well as Southern.

Under the *servitude* of Mr. Lincoln, large numbers of slaves may indeed be temporarily liberated, but, if the principle prevails it will be at the cost of the subjugation of the whole country to the undisputed control of the Slave Power, at no distant day. The whole of the Rebellion, from beginning to end, is only in the attempt to assert, by force, the rightfulness of slavery, the Government here concedes. Mr. Seward constantly claims that, if Mr. Lin-

coln does not, and will not be doing in fulfilling his prediction of Mr. W. W. Phillips in his New Bedford speech March 7, 1851, that the

TUESDAY 13th

Peace St. Domingo.—We have news from St. Domingo stating that the war between Hayti and Spain is nearly at an end, and the difficulties between the two countries being amicably adjusted. The Spanish authorities here believe slavery is nearly abolished, and the Haytian authorities believe any person endeavoring to reinstate the system will be severely punished.

A skirmish took place on Thursday at Littleton, between a detachment of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, to Gen. Bank's command, and a company of rebel volunteers, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of a lieutenant killed and several men wounded.

A Tennessee Unionist arrested.—The Nashville *Unionist and American*, a secession free anonymous tract, has been sent to the Editor of the *Times*, for "treason." Mr. Nelson was a member of the Legislature of the United States. He was a firm Unionist, and was well remembered for a noble and annihilating courage in some of the bullying and treasonable flourishes of the past, that pestilent fire-eater, Roger A. Pryor, carried out in an eventual session.—*Times.*

Affairs at Richmond.—A Massachusetts man, who has just arrived in Washington from Richmond, having been there for the last ten years, furnishes one of our correspondents with some interesting facts relative to the condition of affairs there, and also in Tennessee, through which State he passed on his way to Washington. The story that Richmond is strongly fortified, and that its approaches to it are all mined, he pronounces to be entirely untrue. The Union Army to Fort Monroe, he says, has not, and should the Union Army once succeed in passing Manassas, it would have no difficulty in marching direct to Richmond, and should it be desirable to do so. Below Roanoke there are breastworks thrown up which command the river, and may be used to arrest the transportation of troops on the New York River Railroad, but otherwise, no defensive works of any character exist in the vicinity. There were only about two thousand troops in Richmond when this man left. Freedom of speech there is of course entirely suppressed, and the people are in a state of great excitement at the arrival of the Union Army to exhibit itself.—*Times.*

Washington, Monday, Aug. 12. The statement that Gen. Galt had tendered his services to this Government through the State or any department, has no foundation in truth.—*Times.*

The above does not contradict the report that Gen. Garibaldi has said that he would gladly join us with 20,000 men, provided that our struggle is for freedom.

Treason in Fortress Monroe. A letter from Fortress Monroe to a gentleman in this City relates a very singular discovery, as follows:

We have made an important discovery, and hope this will bring about an change. A fort near a party of my company went out bathing at Mill Creek, near Fortress Monroe, and there discovered, to their great surprise, as you may judge, an electric telegraph wire, and, on inspection, found it to connect the fort with Fox Hill, where it is said the encampment is entrenched in strong numbers.—*T. M.*

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14th.

Battle at Springfield, Missouri.—Death of Gen. Lyon.—A dispatch from St. Louis, published in the evening papers yesterday, announced the defeat of the National Army at Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. Lyon. The information was confirmed by the *St. Louis Democrat* of yesterday evening, through a special courier from the vicinity of the battle, who rode several hours to death in his haste to be before the Government courier with the news. Gen. Fremont, however, is stated to have received his dispatches accordingly. The rebel report announced the total rout of the National Army; but the dispatches of Gen. Fremont simply announced an engagement, with severe loss on both sides; the death of Gen. Lyon, and the retirement of the National forces towards Rolla in good order, under the command of Gen. Sigel. Such dispatches, however, are not to be taken as the result of a most glorious victory, although the report of the death of Gen. Lyon is confirmed. The engagement took place on the 10th inst. The National forces, in three columns met the rebels, and, respectively of Generals Lyon, Sigel and Sigsbee, made the attack at a point about six miles from a point nine miles southeast of Springfield. The enemy, according to the muster rolls captured on the field, numbered three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana and Tennessee, with Texas, Georgia, and Cherokee regiments. Our forces were but eight hundred, including some thousand Home Guards. Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, and the engagement immediately became general. After two of three hours' severe cannonading, the execution done by Capt. Sigel, and the death of Gen. Lyon, the enemy commenced to fall back, when the National cavalry, posted on the enemy's left, and Gen. Sigel's artillery on the right, commenced a terrific onslaught, which spread slaughter and de-

may to the rebel ranks. They were pressed to their camps, and shells from Totten's artillery set fire to their tents and baggage, and completely destroyed them. After Lyoo was killed while leading a charge at the head of his column, after having one horse shot under him. The command then decimated the rebels, and proceeded to proceed to the north of Springfield, and subsequently to Rolla, as before stated, carrying with him a large amount of specie taken from the Springfield Bank, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.—Times.

After Gen. Wey—Gen. Foye. The Provost-Marshal, has issued orders forbidding the troops from taking negroes home with them. The soldiers were taking quite a number in the direction of the North Star.

Prisoners returned.—A number of prisoners of war, taken at Bull's Run, have been released on parole of honor, promising to serve no more, during the war, and have returned home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.

Judge (Seymour) of the Supreme Court, was last week expelled from Nashville, by the vigilance committee, because of his refusal to resign the judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

Spies in Washington. It is now well ascertained that the whole plan of the advance of our forces upon Manassas Junction, the deviations of the different columns, the movements designed as feints as well as for attack, were as thoroughly known to the rebels as to our own. Hence they were fully prepared to receive it with an overwhelming force, and defeat was almost inevitable, as it is nine times out of ten, in such cases.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has passed a resolution, to wit: That the President be requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of their states, their Congress, their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And whereas, It is just and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the superior government of the Almighty, to humbly submit to His will, to adore, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in our remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further calamity, which justly deserves it; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers may be secured to all its original possessors. Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the Nation, and I earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship, and with all religious solemnity, and to unite in the united prayer of the nation may accord to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

To the Lord god does the President desire us to make supplications? Can it be that he would have us supplicate the God of the oppressed—the refuge of the poor—the needy—the God of the Bible? If so why does he make no supplication for our great national sin of oppression? Why does he not proclaim the fact that the God of the oppressed and of the Bible requires? The fast to undo the heavy burden, to let the oppressed go free? To break every yoke?"

THURSDAY 1304.

Further from Springfield.—The battle which took place near Springfield, Mo., on Saturdays, appears to have been even more hotly contested than that of Bull Run. Viewed in this way, it may be considered a drawn battle, but taking into consideration the great disparity of forces, it may as

well be considered a great victory for the National army. Gen. Lyon, it seems, was led to take the initiative by apparently authentic reports that heavy reinforcements under Gen. Hardee, were on their way to join the rebel forces under McCulloch. Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only fifty hundred strong, to the Home Guards remaining behind, and rested on the prairie during a portion of the night. About sunrise on Saturday morning, the enemy's outposts were driven in, and soon after, the action became general. The main attack was made in two columns led by Gen. Lyon and Sturges, while Gen. Sigel had a flank of force of about a thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, on the south of the enemy's camp. During the battle, which raged from sunrise until past one o'clock in the afternoon, our distinguished charges were made. Gen. Lyon, Capt. Potter's battery, but each time they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Gen. Lyon, it appears, fell early in the day, at the head of a Kansas regiment which was leading on charge—his Colored having been disabled. The enemy at last was thrown into disorder, and commenced retreating, but our forces were so badly cut up that it was not deemed prudent to pursue. Gen. Sigel lost three of his guns, but spiked them, and destroyed the carriages before he left them. Our loss is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, and several hundred wounded; while that of the enemy is placed at about two thousand killed and wounded. They also lost, as before stated, all their tents and camp equipment, and about one hundred horses. Gen. Sigel was not killed, as stated in the first dispatches, and there appears to be some doubt about the death of McCulloch. The rebels made no attempt to follow our forces on their retreat, and it is probable that it was their intention to do so. Gen. Sigel would not fall back further than Lebanon, where he would await reinforcements.—Times.

Gen. Lyon, before he was himself shot, had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, pon come and lead us to victory." He did so, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No; not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Fremont has found it necessary to proclaim martial law at St. Louis, and has appointed Major McKinstry of the Army, as Provost Marshal. Major McKinstry signified his appointment by almost immediately arresting John A. Browne, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointing in his place Basil Deane, the Secretary of the laws of the city, and of the State will be administered without change.

Virginia. Senator Carlile, who has just arrived from Western Virginia, states that the rebel forces under Lee had crossed Cheat River in two bodies, five thousand by the road from Stanton, and another body by the route from Leesburg. They were within fifteen miles of Gen. Rosecrans' position, near Cheat Mountain Pass, which commands the two roads.

The Steam-tug *Yazoo* has not been sunk, as reported.

A severe skirmish near Grafton. Grafton, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmont and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of rebels living in this County were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. Kelly dispatched Capt. Dayton, of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men from Webster to disarm them. After scouting nearly twenty hours he suddenly on them yesterday morning after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing twenty one, and putting the others to flight without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 200, and were composed of some of the worst characters of this County, led on by Zack Cochran, Sheriff of this County under the Letcher rule.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.—We learn from a source entitled to credit that during the battle of Bull Run less than one hundred and thirty seven commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned. This is exclusive of those whose terms of three months' enlistment had expired, and is entirely among those who had enlisted for three years, and the army. What the motives of these resignations were is of course only matter of conjecture.—Times.

The N. Y. Reserves. returned to N. York, make a statement of their grievances—that they did not get the arms promised them—that they were sworn in, under threats that they would be sent home in iron—were sacrificed from other regiments—were delayed in payment.

Carro, Wednesday, Aug. 14. Scouts returned from Charleston, Missouri, this forenoon, report the rebels' 600 strong, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. They are encamped at that place. It is rumored that Gen. Plummer's force, 17,000 strong, has advanced 100 miles north of New Madrid, to this place for a confrontation.—Times.

From Gen. Dashi's column we learn that two or more rebel regiments are in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, on the op

posite side of the Potomac. The latest reports say that all was quiet, but that an attack was hourly expected.

FRIDAY, 14th

A mutiny broke out in the 79th Regiment at Washington yesterday. All but 100 of them refused to obey orders, on account of dissatisfaction arising from several causes. A detachment of cavalry and infantry, including three pieces of artillery, was sent to the camp of the Regiment, and surrounded the mutineers. They surrendered, and about seventy of the ringleaders were marched to the Guard-House, to be severely dealt with. The rest of the Regiment remained their allegiance, and were sent over into Virginia.—Tribune.

RETURN OF THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.—The Rev. Dr. Cheever of the Church of the Parian, was among the passengers by the Concord steamship Fernis, which arrived yesterday. The reverend gentleman has been absent since July, 1860, during which time he has preached and lectured in all the principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland. For the last few months his efforts to enlighten the British public upon the causes of the present war, and the importance of maintaining the Union of these States, have been attended with great success. He was received on his arrival, at New York City, by a number of his friends, who accompanied him to his residence. The Doctor will spend a week or two in the Eastern States, before resuming his pastoral duties.—Tribune.

The Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, yesterday completed their negotiations of one hundred and fifty million Government Loan, and Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, left for Washington at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The Stock Markets closed steady on the Railways and State Stocks, and about 1 percent higher on Treasury Notes.

The leading rebels of Washington are running out, some going every day out of the city. The arrest of Faulkner has frightened them, and the arrest of Muir has confirmed that fright.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

THE VEIL OF LOVE.

"For now we see through a glass darkly." 1st Cor. 13th. 12.

Oh what were all the glorious light,
Of yonder sun, untempered by
The green of earth, to our fall sight,
And dazzled eye.

Oh what were skies, without a cloud
To gather up the lightning's rays,
And weave in rainbow hues, a shroud
For dying days.

Oh what were twilight deepening duns
Within the purple gloom of even,
On night's dark dais and awful frown,
A yawning grave.

And Oh! what were that chaos deep,
That gloomy, cold, and shadowy pal,
Without a star to guard our sleep,
When silent all.

"Thine, that, condescending love
In midnights wells for our weak mind,
Perfections that as seen above,
Sink's mortal blind.

On Sinner's holy mount, his clouds
Shed on His awful smile of love,
From guilty, anxious, waiting crowds
On benedict knee.

Behold in Bethlehem our Lord
Take on Him frail humanity
And with us plead with gracious word;
And weep, and pray.

That thunders' cloud to glory turned
By blessing victory of our Lord,
Where man's weak ray submit burned
In glory heard.

The infinite life led in deeds
Of kindness, to our fallen race
In tears and most when many plead
His saving grace.

The enlight'ning of His glory shed
A gleam of guide to lead us on
Through earth's dark goal, wading unknown maze,
The heaven is won.

The banner of our God is o'er
His own far footsteps darkened way
Our faith and hope the stars above
Shall light our way.

LUCIAN WALKER.

A CHAPTER ON TIPPLING.

We have heard it been of the opinion that if drunkenness were not in existence there would *still* be abundant reasons for abstaining from drinking intoxicating liquors of all kinds, in view of its sad effect upon the human system, even when used *moderately*. In confirmation of this opinion, we submit the following testimony of the leading members of medical profession. Dr. Samuel Emili, late Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, says: "We should not admit the popular reasoning as applicable here, that the *abuse* of a thing is no argument against its use. *All use of ardent spirits* [that is, as a beverage] *is an abuse*. They are mischievous under all circumstances." Dr. Frank declares "that their tendency *even when used moderately*, is to induce disease, premature old age, and death." Dr. Harris states "that the *moderate use of liquor* has destroyed many who were never drunk." Dr. Musser, of the Ohio Medical College, asks, "does a healthy laboring man need alcohol? No more than he needs arsenic, crotonic sublimite, or opium."

Dr. Sewell, of the Columbian College, Washington, said, "It may be asserted with confidence that no one who indulges habitually in the use of alcoholic drinks, whether in the form of wine or more ardent spirits, possesses a healthy stomach." From Prof. Lee's edition of Copeland's Dictionary of Medicine, an invaluable work, we extract the following: "There can be no doubt, however, that, as expressed by the late Dr. Gregory, an occasional excess is, upon the whole, less injurious to the constitution than the practice of taking daily, a moderate quantity of any fermented liquor or spirits."²

We might extend this to an indefinite length. The proof is conclusive and overwhelming. Let every young man who reads the above, ponder it well. In view of this startling fact, who will be so reckless of health and life, as to indulge in the use of wine, beer, or rum of any kind? Health is a blessing beyond price. Young men, do not throw it away for the temporary gratification produced by a glass of whiskey.—*Educator and Museum.*

A WIFE REPUDIATES HER TRAITOR HUSBAND.

It will be remembered that Lieutenant Abner Smead, of the First Artillery, was sent a few weeks since, by Lieut. Slemmer, to Washington, to apprise the government of the absolute necessity of supplies and reinforcements at Fort Pickens. Forgetful of all honor and duty, Lieut. Smead took Montgomery in his way northward, and having submitted his dispatches to the perusal of the rebel authorities proceeded to Washington, whither the news of his treason having anticipated him, he was not shot as he deserved to be, but simply struck from the roll of the army. The wife and children of Lieutenant Smead, with the families of several officers on duty in the South, were at Fortress Monroe. The Lieutenant hastened from Washington to obtain his family, and remove them southward, but his movements were not so rapid, but that his crime had been reported before him. When then, he presented himself at Fort Mifflin, he was refused admission, the officer on duty declaring to be a traitor "within a Federal post; only never conceded being that he might have an interview with Mrs. Smead without the walls. That interview the unhappy miscreant is not likely to forget. Attended by a few female friends, one of whom furnished the account which we give of the scene, the lady met her husband, and in terms of scorching eloquence, reproached him with his shame.

"Go home with you!" she exclaimed,—"Never! Our paths in this world are forever separate. I disown you. A coward and a traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I live, I shall wear mourning, and be as a widow; and rest assured that I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory, as that of a recreant and traitor."

Turning with these words, the noble and patriotic woman reëntered the fort, and gave way to her very natural feelings. We may add that Mrs. Smad, is like her discarded husband, a native of Georgia, and that while the latter went Southward to obtain the reward of his treasure, the former, with her children, has come North, passing this city on Tuesday, and is now at Morrisown, N. J.—N. Y. Times.

THE GREAT DELUSION OF INFIDELITY.

I understand ~~that~~ as the most dangerous, because most attractive form of modern infidelity, which, pretending to exalt the beneficence of the Deity, degrades it into a reckless infinitude of mercy, and blind obliteration of the work of sin; and which does this chiefly by dwelling on the manifold appearance of God's kindness on the face of creation. Such kindness is, indeed, everywhere and always visible, but not alone.

Wrath and restoring are invariably mingled with love; and in the utmost solitudes of nature, the existence of hell seems to me as highly declared by a thousand spiritual utterances, as of heaven. It is well for us to dwell with thankfulness on the unfolding of the flower and the falling of the dew, and the sleep of the green fields in the sunshine; but the blasted trunk, the barren rock, the moaning of the black winds, the roar of the black, perilous whirlpools of the mountain streams, the solemn solitude of moors and fens, the continual fading of all beauty into darkness, and of all strength into dust, have these no languages for us? We may seek to escape their teachings by reasonings touching the good which is wrought out of all evil; but it is vain sophistry. The good succeeds the evil as day succeeds the night, but so also the evil to the good. Gerizim and Ebal, birth and death, light and darkness, heaven and hell, divide the existence of man and his futureity.

—*Ruskin*

A LITTLE SNOW-SHOVEL.

The front yard had a thick coat of snow on, when Lewis put on his great coat and comforter, shouldered the new big snow-shovel, and went out to clear a path to the street. The storm was over, and as the bright morning sun shone on the snow-capped twigs, rails, and posts, they sparkled with a thousand brilliants.

"See him, mother," cried Mary, who stood at the window watching Lewis, and enjoying his somersets in the sun, before beginning the more serious business of shovelling.

Mary thought it was delightful; she thought everything Lewis did delightful. Lewis, in her eye, was a hero of heroes, and she never was happier than when she could do some service for him. Lewis knew it, and though he didn't mean to do any serious wrong, like too many boys with their sisters, he sometimes used his power rather harshly.

The sun, the snow, and Lewis, proved almost too tempting for the little girl. She wanted to go out too. "Is it not rather biting for a little girl who is not very well?" asked her mother. "I won't play in the snow," said Mary; "let me have Lewis' little shovel, and go out and help him." "Perhaps he doesn't want you," said her mother, quite willing to throw a hindrance in the way. Mary did not believe that, so she said, "Please do, mother." Mary had been sick, but she was better, and her mother thought maybe if her little girl was well wrapped up, the clear winter air might be good for her; shovelling, too, would help to keep her warm and glowing. So the mother put on her little red hood, cloak, mittens, and tippet, and put into her hand the small wooden shovel which Lewis had outgrown, and out Mary skipped as happy as a snow-bird.

Lewis was well along with his path; he bridged himself on his path. Down she bounded to him, with the little shovel in both hands. "I come to help you, Lewis," she cried in her loving tones, at the same instant scooping up the light snow. It scattered, and flew back on the clean path. "Get out!" cried Lewis hastily. "I don't want girls bothering me. They are more plague than profit." "Shan't I help you, Lewis?" asked Mary timidly. "No," answered the boy, with a boy's unthinking roughness. "You are a real bother. You are always in my way. Stand back, would you? What are you out here for? What business have you with my shovel? Always getting in my things."

She slowly backed into the house and threw herself into her mother's arms. "Lewis doesn't want me," she sobbed, and the tears ran fast and thick down her little cheeks.—Mother tried to comfort the little grieved heart.

After a while, Lewis came stamping in. Seeing where his sister was, and the tear in her eye half blurring the look

of adjustment to a program which she cast aside. Why wasn't she happy with Mary?" he asked. "Is she still having her feelings," said mother. "Our Mary is going to be a real cry-baby," he said, searching off her with a cruel twinge in his countenance. (That Lewis had only known it was to be his last chance of being kind to his dear daughter, and making her happy.) That night the scorching fever set in, and after ten days Lewis saw her no more.

A miserable boy was he. "If I had only said, 'I love you,' to Mary. If I'd only said, 'So you shall help me,' Mary, and showed her how to shovel," he repeated to himself again and again and again.— "If I only had; if I only had. This is remorse, conscience biting back again.

The sight of the little shovel quite upset her. She took the axe to chop it up, and get it out of his sight; but he could not do it. Mary held it fast in her dear little hands; and after a long, long while, when the bitterness of his sorrow was past, he loved the little shovel for her sake. Lewis is a man now, and he would part with everything he owns, rather than that, and many a tear he still sheds over it.—*Child's Paper.*

THE POWER OF +THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR

The following anecdote was once related by Wood Phillips: "A dark-colored man once went to Portland, Maine, and attended church. He went into a good pew, when the next neighbor to the man who owned it said 'What do you put a nigger into your pew for?' 'Nigger he's no nigger; he's a Haytian.' 'Can't help that; he's black as the ace of spades.'

'Why, sir, he's a correspondent of mine.' 'Can't help that: I tell you, he's black.' 'But he is worth a million of dollars.' 'Is he though?—INTRODUCE ME!'

What if the slaves of the Cotton States should become the owners of the plantations, and wield the sceptre of King Cotton? What if France and England should "recognize the new 'Confederate' black Republic? What if our Government should be compelled to recognize them? Would it be long after this, before our Northern Cotton lords would be saying,—"*Introduce Me!*"

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